

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 6328.

第一年三十八八千英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

日二初月十年未癸

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUAL

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUAL

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

For Sale.

For Sale.

Notices to Consignees.

Shipping.

Steamers.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Precious,"

expected here on or about

the 1st Instant, will have

immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 26, 1883.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.I. British Ship

"Charles,"

Watson, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, October 2, 1883.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Thales,"

Captain Pocock, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd November,

at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, October 26, 1883.

Agents.

Hongkong, October 2, 1883.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

JOLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLA,

PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th November,

1883, at Noon, the Company's

S. S. ANADYR, Commandant LORIER,

with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted to transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

noon of 5th November.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m.; Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 5th November.

(Parcels are not to be sent on board); they must be left at the

Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 20, 1883.

NOTICE.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched

for San Francisco, via Yokohama,

with the option of calling at Honolulu,

on SATURDAY, the 17th November, at

3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who

have paid full fare, re-embarking at San

Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)

within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking

within one year, an allowance of 10% will

be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-

turn Passage Orders, available for one year,

will be issued at a Discount of 25% from

Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Office addressed to the Collector of Cus-

toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central,

F. E. FOSTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1883.

NOTICE.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS & COMMI-

SION AGENT,

L. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with New-

spapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,

Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any

European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at the Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, October 27, 1883.

Established February, 1845.

Price, \$24 per Annual.

Agents for the China Mail.

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For Sale.

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Hongkong, October 2, 1883.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

JOLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLA,</p

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CRAKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL
CORNMEAL

White BEANS.
TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
CODEISH in Tins.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb kegs.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 25 lb cans.
Assorted Canard VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCCHETTA.
BRAUN.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
CYSTERS.
HONEY.
Corn STARCH.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb.
900 lb.
1,200 lb.

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S,
including:
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
CAVIA.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.
TESSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBIG & EPP'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAUN.
DANISH BUTTER.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinta & quarts.
1665. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT
SAUCIERS MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SAUCIERS OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISCUIT DUCOURT & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEFER WHISKY.
BOED'S OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
BOUD'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOELLE PLAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
CRABBE'S GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARSCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and O BAN-
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinta and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pinta and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in jugsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, July 10, 1883.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1883.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KAREERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1883.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
H.M. King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

(The oldest English Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily *China Mail*, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a record
of each fortnight's current history of
events in China and Japan, contributed
in original reports and collected from
the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage
paid 52 cents), \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

SAILOR'S HOME.

A NY Cast-of CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED

S. T. JACOB'S OIL.
HOP BITTERS.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, September 24, 1883. 8fe84

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Telemaeus"

Captain Jones, will be
despatched at Daylight
on SATURDAY, the 3rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Aja,"

Captain Riley, will be
despatched on or about
the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Aja,"

Captain Riley, will be
despatched on or about
the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 1, 1883.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares. Value. Paid up. Reserve. Working Account. Last Div. Closing Quo- tations. Cash.

BANKS. HK. and Sh. 143 125 8 125 8 198,336 \$ 52,500.62 42 191 % = \$3631

INSURANCES. Nth.-China Ins. 1,000 TL 2,000 TL 600 TL 400,000 TL 230,454.77 TL 75 TL 1400 p. sh.

Yangtze Ins. 1,200 TL 350 TL 550 TL 538,000 TL 3,050.76 18 % 321015

Union Ins. Soc. 2,000 \$ 1250 \$ 123 \$ 500,000 \$ 376,391.00 \$ 2620 ex div.

Chins. Traders 24,000 \$ 83,33 \$ 25 \$ 600,000 \$ 107,411.65 22 % \$73 p. share

Oton Ins. Office 10,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 ... \$ 50,127.77 10 % \$115 "

Chinese Ins. Co. 1,500 \$ 1,000 \$ 200 \$ 100,376 \$ 339,071.18 " "

H.K. Fire Ins. 8,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$ 81,000 \$ 250,732.56 \$20 \$1350

H.K. Fire Ins. 20,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$ 500,000 \$ 106,956.49 \$33,600 and \$73 "

bonus proportionate

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1883. 1013

Not Responsible for Debts.

either the Captain, the Agents, or
Owners, will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CHARLES BIL, British ship, Capt. W.

Watson. P. & O. S. N. Co.

C. T. HOOD, British steamer, Captain W.

JARVIS. Thos. Howard & Co.

DIAMOND, British barque, Capt. Ness.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HAYDN BROWN, Amer. barque, Capt. C.

Hawker. Russell & Co.

MACH, British brig, Captain White. —

MOUNT LEBANON, Brit. barque, Capt. A.

Nelson. Rosario & Co.

ONEIDA, American ship, Capt. Benjamin

Carver. Russell & Co.

SEA KIPPEL, Brit. 3-m. schooner, Capt.

Alfred Rickers. Siemsen & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31, MIRAN, British steamer, 801.

E. J. DUGGINS, Rangoon Oct. 11, Penang

16, Singapore 19, and Saigon 26, Rice and

Paddy. BUN HIN CHAN.

Nov. 1, MONGKOK, British steamer, 859,

Loft, Bangkok Oct. 24, General.—YUEN

</div

day or two after the reports of fifteen thousand Chinese having crossed the Tonquin border had been telegraphed from here to Europe, Reuter cabled back that the French Government had decided to send strong reinforcements to Tonquin; and that the *four-pièces* between the Marquis Tseng and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had again been actively resumed. It is now pretty evident that these reports of the crossing of the border at Mong-kai had only a partial foundation in truth, still this only shows our point more clearly. As an illustration of the results of the enterprise displayed by newspapers in the way of special correspondents, we may mention that the French Government had heard nothing of the retirement of General Bouet from Tonquin until they saw the telegraphic intelligence in the London papers that the General had arrived in Hongkong on his way home. The French Ministers were under the impression that the General was leading his troops to victory in the neighbourhood of Sonay, while the London papers were announcing that the General had thrown up his command and was on his way back to Europe.

It must be rendered clear by what we have said that special correspondents of influential papers discharge duties of the highest importance. They should be men of great discernment, knowledge and discretion. No doubt the three special correspondents who have been recently discharging their duties in Hongkong have exercised considerable influence on the course of affairs between France and China. In the London *Figaro* of September 14th we read:—

The Standard is again fortunate in having Mr. Cameron well on the spot in the far East, now that the Franco-Chinese difficulty has developed itself. This admirable special, who has so well sustained special correspondence at the high standard to which Mr. Archibald Forbes raised it, seems to have an intuitive knowledge which amounts almost to an instinct, in some cases, of the parts of the globe which will next be brought into prominence. Thus he only left Madras, whence he was able to send the most interesting letters just when they were wanted, in order to hurry off to China, where he arrived just in time to render most valuable service to his paper.

Singularely enough, just before reading the foregoing paragraph, we had been looking through a file of the *Standard* containing some of Mr. Cameron's cablegrams from Hongkong. Mr. Cameron is a man of great energy and enterprise, and he has also had extraordinary experience as a special correspondent. Here, in Hongkong, however, we feel bound to say his instinct for accurately estimating "situations" seems to have somewhat deserted him, while he has unquestionably displayed a tendency to sensationalism. A specimen of the cablegrams he sent home will show what we mean. Telegraphing from Hongkong on the 6th September he said:—

The Chinese are reported to be occupied in throwing up defences between Canton and the mouth of the river, in order to oppose any hostile attempt by the French fleet against the city. The garrison in the Bogue forts has been largely reinforced.

The question here now is not "Will there be war?" but "When and where will it begin?"

The first part of this cablegram may be passed as accurate enough, but we must take objection to the second paragraph. We do not believe the intelligent portion of the community here ever regarded war as absolutely inevitable, so inevitable, in fact, that they gave up all questioning, or doubting, on the subject. On the contrary we know that at the time this telegram was despatched very few clear headed persons here thought it was likely war would ensue.

In other despatches of an earlier date he gives alarming news and opinions, which have since shown to have only had shadowy foundations, and his accounts of the Canton riots were by no means as accurate as they might have been, considering how promptly the correct details of the affair were published in this Colony.

Mr. Colquhoun possessed the great advantage over Mr. Cameron of having a thorough knowledge of the East, gained by experience in Southern China, Burmah and India. In the latest *Tim's* received there appears a marvellously good description of Tonquin, its resources and prospects, from his pen. It occupies about six columns, and constituted the remarkable message he despatched per cable from Colombo. A portion of this message, dealing with the present and future trade of Tonquin, we reproduced last night.

It is asserted on native authority, the *Pioneer* reports, that a volcano hill, a little to the south of Bhawani Patna, in the Central Provinces, is showing some signs of life, that flames of fire have been seen at night, and reports heard like salvoes of artillery. The authorities at Kalahandi had sent out an emissary to verify the statement.

Fazir Khan Boje, until recently a waiter on board the steamer *Seria*, was brought up, on remand, at the Liverpool Police-court, charged with having stolen a pocket-book, containing a letter of credit for £4,000, two drafts for £50. each, and several bills of exchange, each for £1,000., belonging to Mr. James Mulroy, a railway contractor, who was a saloon passenger on board the same steamer. —Mr. Mulroy stated that he had his pocket-book safe on the evening of the 22nd ult., but the book was missing the next morning. The prisoner acted as his bed-room steward. Mr. Isaac Harris, pawnbroker, said the prisoner visited his shop on Wednesday last, and tried to negotiate a draft for £50. His explanation concerning his possession of it did not satisfy Mr. Harris, and he was given into custody. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

I have ridden this week in one of the now "four-wheeler hansom," and I think that experience will soon lead the public to demand a more plentiful supply. In this combination the driver is perch'd up behind as in a hansom, but the doors are at the side as in the "growler," though the body of the new vehicle must by no means be supposed to be of a growler-like construction. It is as light and well ventilated as a hansom in fact, and there is the further advantage that three people can ride in it with comfort. Ladies, who as a rule shirk the somewhat dangerous manner in which a hansom has to be entered, will certainly take to the new vehicular combination.—*Figaro*.

The present age ought hereafter to be known as the age of congresses, for nowadays, when all kinds of out-of-the-way "isms" and "ologies" are laboriously discussed and ruminated over by assemblages of people from all parts of the world, the subject that does not have a congress to sit upon it, is manifestly, to be indeed an insignificant one. We have had congresses on drains and dyspepsia, dress and dyspepsia, soap-making and the development of the higher mind. A few weeks ago bicyclists held their congress, and still more recently gymnasts held theirs. And now, by way of a natural transition, Barrow has made the theatre of congress more fearful and wonderful than any. In this unfortunate Spanish city the people are about to meet together to discuss what measures are to be taken for the amelioration of the condition of the down-trodden females. Without being specially ungrateful, it is impossible to contemplate the condition of husband, sweethearts, and other representatives of the "tyrant man" at Barcelona during this feminine convention without some apprehension.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Viewed through the microscope, the mosquito presents a picture of mechanical ingenuity as marvellous in execution as it is in design. In the bill alone, which seems so fragile to the unaided sight, there is a combination of five distinct surgical instruments. There are a lancet, two small saws and a suction pump. The fifth instrument have forgotten, but a barb under the impression that it is a retractable Cooley's engine to run the rest of the factory with. I know that the hum of the mosquitoes in the cotton-wood thickets along the lower Mississippi, resounded more constantly than the hum of a manufacturing village, and seven times I walked back seven miles looking for a town before I could continue myself that the buzzing heard was made by mosquitoes with their wings running to sharpen their saws. When the insects operate on a man the lance is first pushed into the flesh, then the two saws, placed back to back, begin to work up and down to enlarge the hole, then the pump is inserted, and the victim's blood is syphoned up into the reservoir carried behind, and finally to complete the cruelty of the performance, the little wretch drops a quantity of poison into the wound to keep it irritated.

The question of throwing *versus* fair bowling very naturally vexes the souls of cricketers more and more. Various means are suggested for unravelling the knot, a very original idea being to legalise throwing. If this became law, says the *World*, then every eleven would contain eleven bowlers, and what little practice is given to their department of the game would cease altogether. There being no doubt in the minds of cricketers that throwing is very freely indulged in by men calling themselves bowlers, and it being also evident that professional bowlers will not take upon themselves to suddenly stop the career of their companions in arms by no-balling them—for that would be the result of their action—it behoves players themselves to take the matter earnestly in hand. This can be done effectively in one way only, and that is the result. It supplies thousands of people at the West End with better milk than is to be got even in many places in the country. We are now to be indebted to a promoter for another huge boon to London. A company is being formed to supply London throughout with sea water. Powers have been granted for the erection of large reservoirs and pumping stations at Lancing and the laying of mains thence to London. Swimming and private baths are to be erected in many of the towns and suburbs passed through route to town. The works are to be vigorously taken in hand early in the beginning of next year.

No better testimony to the popularity of Mrs. Langtry as an actress could be offered perhaps than an indignant letter, published by the Liverpool *Daily Post* from an indignant "Original Shareholder" of the Alexandra Theatre, complaining that having paid £10 for a stall at the matinée he was not allowed to sit down. "How many artifices could explain this?" he asked. "The Globe a piece, 'The Glass of Fashion' was being newly-played. In the last act there was an unrelaxed episode which might have had fatal consequences. The stage had been loaded with heavy and handsome pieces of furniture as a sort of advertisement for a large upholstering firm. The sham walls were hung with mirrors, and a large handsome fire-place was crowded in the modern fashion with China-ornaments. Suddenly the walls gave way and fell with a tremendous crash upon the stage, throwing into confusion the stage and the actors. The remainder of the piece had to be played under great disadvantages, though fortunately none of the actors were injured.

Blue Beard is on at the Gaiety again, but Howard Bounders, it is now too late to see Kate Vaughan dance there. She has gone in for comedy and a company of her own in the provinces. "The Child," looking very womanly, by the way, has done her best to take up the mantle of K. V. She is really full of promise. Her diamonds are more splendid than ever and her strawberry-leaved admirer as attentive as ever. Nelly Furtado, as fresh as paint and brings down the house with "My boy, me be-oy." Terry is away, and people who are not up to the ropes come away, rather dismasted at the changes which have recently occurred.

No any of your ladies wear dotted veils? If so let them listen to the words of a prominent optician. "You would be sur-

prised," he said, "if I should tell you that a large part of my practice is owing to the use of those veils. A lady with perfectly healthy eyes and strong optical nerves can stand the strain of them for a long period, in fact for years."

Dudley Observatory relative to the orbit of the comet, result in figures quite different from those reported in our issue of Sunday last. Yet for the short period embraced by this time since discovery, the two calculations place the comet in very nearly the same apparent position as seen from the earth. About once in fifteen years there is a comet comes along, which like this, gives the computer a great deal of trouble.

"It is as light and well ventilated as a hansom in fact, and there is the further advantage that three people can ride in it with comfort. Ladies, who as a rule shirk the somewhat dangerous manner in which a hansom has to be entered, will certainly take to the new vehicular combination.—*Figaro*.

The present age ought hereafter to be known as the age of congresses, for nowadays, when all kinds of out-of-the-way "isms" and "ologies" are laboriously discussed and ruminated over by assemblages of people from all parts of the world, the subject that does not have a congress to sit upon it, is manifestly, to be indeed an insignificant one. We have had congresses on drains and dyspepsia, dress and dyspepsia, soap-making and the development of the higher mind. A few weeks ago bicyclists held their congress, and still more recently gymnasts held theirs. And now, by way of a natural transition,

Barrow has made the theatre of congress more fearful and wonderful than any. In this unfortunate Spanish city the people are about to meet together to discuss what measures are to be taken for the amelioration of the condition of the down-trodden females. Without being specially ungrateful, it is impossible to contemplate the condition of husband, sweethearts, and other representatives of the "tyrant man" at Barcelona during this feminine convention without some apprehension.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Yesterday as he was washing some clothes. To-day, complainant met defendant wearing the coat, in Lascar Row.

Defendant, who said he bought the coat five months ago, was fined 25, or six weeks' hard labour.

Sarah Bernhardt, and her husband have agreed to a friendly separation, both being apparently tired of wedded life. M. Dinaudi has given up soldiering and is engaged by a jirrikash, No. 160. He asserted he had a ricksha, No. 161 and produced the ticket. He had taken the other by mistake. However, a witness came up to state that the ticket belonged to him, and had been stolen from his vehicle.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

(Before *H. B. Wodhouse*, Esq.)

STEALING A VEHICLE.

Tsing Awong, vehicle driver, was brought up, on remand, for the unlawful possession of a jirrikash, No. 160. He asserted he had a ricksha, No. 161 and produced the ticket. He had taken the other by mistake.

However, a witness came up to state that the ticket belonged to him, and had been stolen from his vehicle.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

(Before both Magistrates.)

Wong Ahn, coolie, brought up, on remand, for earing snatching, was sentenced to one year's hard labour. There was no further evidence and defendant made no statement.

GRANT'S DEATH.

General Grant is one of the few great men who has lived to read his own obituary. The signal for the telegraph operator's strike was, "General Grant dropped dead on the street to-day." The news was soon rapidly spread, and as the operators were on a strike, rendering it difficult to get telegraphic information, newspaper men hunted out the facts in the life of the great soldier and wrote elaborate notices. A well-known southern editor said:

"The news of the death of General Grant casts a gloom over the entire country, for the nation loses its greatest soldier. Many and many a time have we criticised this great man, yes, almost abused him, but now we sit here thinking only of his greatness and bravery, his kindness of heart, and his staunch friendship. We deeply regret having said anything against him. Alive, he belonged to the world, to the cherished history of the great nation."

"Colonel," exclaimed one of the reporters, rushing into the room, "General Grant is not dead. The announcement was only a signal for the telegraph operators to strike."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, sir, for I have just come from the telegraph office."

"Let's go down and have something to drink."

Several hours later the colonel resumed his work. His eye-sight was indistinct, and it was some time before he could find the place where he left off. Finally he began:

"We regret very much to hear the report of General Grant's demise is not true. We had hoped to outlive this chief of political corruption, and to know that the smolder still has chance of holding his own with us, causes sadness as inch thick to settle upon the heart. What has this man done to command the attention of the world! Was it his blind luck as general, his disgrace to the White House, or his agility displayed in riding an elephant in India? Now anyone can ride an elephant if a fellow walks along and leads him. We know ourselves what's riding an elephant! Riding a mule's the thing. So this great snoozie is not dead. Still alive and able to burn 25 cent cigars. It is a travesty upon our American institutions."

M. JULES VERNE AT HOME.

Universal as is the reputation of M. Jules Verne, and much as he is admired as an author, but little is known of his private life. To make his acquaintance it is better not to go to his pleasant home at Amiens, where he would be almost too deep in his work to receive his visitors, but to see him on board a small yacht when he is cruising off the coast of France. You will then, besides the author, admire the man. Seemingly walking the deck, now as captain giving commands to his two assistants, now busily with sail and reef, his fine face lit up with evident delight at the prospect of a long holiday, on the sea, and you will understand something of the vigorous vitality which is the predominant characteristic of all his work. M. Jules Verne is about fifty years old; his hair and beard are turning white, and his once supple and elegant figure is beginning to give way to the infirmities of old age. There are very many worse pleasures in this life than the perfect accord existing between two good waltzers, whereas what is more terrible than to see the vain attempts of a bad performer attempting to drag an unhappy girl, whose discomfort and pain are evident, round a ball room in the way of everybody! However, I will go to tell you what to do, if you unhappy belong to the outside division. The alternative is to see some apparently intricate steps going on beneath a very slightly raised dress. You can get no clear idea of what to do and the consequences is in ninety nine times out of a hundred you make no progress. When I came home I danced execrably, but one morning I fortunately settled to take a few private lessons, and the two fishermen prepare for work, sometimes disturbed by a noisy remark of the captain or galled by his hearty laugh when an heroic fish returns to the deck.

After a few months of such holiday life Jules Verne returns to his home refreshed and strengthened for his winter's work, his ever-active brain full of fresh ideas gathered in earth, sky, and sea. "He, above all others," said the deepest conviction,

"He has but one fault, he does not know

anything about fishing, and believes in fish

when he sees it at the end of his fork.

How can a man of such superiority be affected with such a defect?" The master, however, though himself not inclined to share the favorite pastime of his men, did not interfere with their pleasure, and will often watch their operations when on a calm day tackle and lines are produced, and the two fishermen prepare for work, sometimes disturbed by a noisy remark of the captain or galled by his hearty laugh when an heroic fish returns to the deck. After it can be seen.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are important in the minds of students of the Far East, and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is interested in acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critical and embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Brachtmeyer, Hirth, and Haneke, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, Macleay, Groot, Jamison, Faber, Kopack, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

The China Review is an excellent table of contents."—Celestial Empire.

The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favorable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers.—Celestial Empire.

This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North China Herald.

The China Review September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and valuable number. Metempsychosis will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Frisch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1842 to 1860. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Goo, Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nanshi Hua," and the Notes and Queries are unusually interesting."—North China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Orientalism.

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, "The New Testament in Chinese," treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which is "On Chinese Gothic in Western Borneo and Java," might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Caledonian Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Price, 75 cents.

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(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Parcels, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged at double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such parcels or packages of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, nor must any paper whatever be inserted except bond side. Supplements and printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same for books, but, whatever the weight of a parcel containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Parcels for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz per 2 oz.

Conn. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torre Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Siam, and the Philippines.

For Hongkong, 10 cents.
For Macao, 10 cents.
For China, 10 cents.
For Siam, 10 cents.
For the Philippines, 10 cents.

(a) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(b) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circles, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unfranked, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Licensed Bearers (each):
Hour, 10 cents.
Half day, 35 cents.
Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.—The public is reminded that

there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post of Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONSTITUTE NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed, or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs; if without intrinsic value, to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

6. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

7. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

8. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

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